

JOLIET SIGNAL

Published weekly, June 23, 1916.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS:

FOR GOVERNOR,
AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH,
Of Crawford.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH B. WELLS, of Rock Island.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN WENTWORTH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
WILLIAM E. LITTLE, of Will,
JOHN MILLER, of Will,
MICHAEL STANLEY, of Irroquois,
CAPTAIN E. KINNEY, of Dupage.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES WALKER.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES BRODIE.

FOR CORONER,
CHARLES SAYRE.

MEXICAN WAR.

It is somewhat remarkable that many of our citizens, who profess to be "for their country right or wrong," are constantly laboring in Congress, through the press, and in other ways, to convince the civilized world that the United States are waging an unholy war against the republic of Mexico. How are the people to regard such conduct? What opinion are they to form of the sincerity of such patriots? War has been actually waged. Mexico has refused to meet her acknowledged obligations to our injured citizens. She has refused to accredit a minister of peace, sent to her by this government. She has scorned all our efforts to settle the difficulties which have divided the two nations; and finally, as if to close the catalogue of her wrongs by the commission of the highest outrage, she has murdered our own citizens upon our own soil. We regard Mexico, then, as decidedly the aggressor. But what matters it so long as war actually exists? Why stop now to inquire into the cause of that war, so long as it is the first great duty of every American citizen, to defend his country when it is invaded? Why now, endeavor to place in the hands of enemies the strongest weapon they can possibly have, by striving to convince them, and the world, that our cause is an unrighteous one? Our people will defend their country—they will fly to her aid when that country is invaded. And have we not enemies enough abroad to tell them they are fighting in the wrong, if their cause is unjust?

We cannot regard those as friends of their country, who, in time of actual war, endeavor to place her always in the wrong. They may profess what they please, but their acts show them to be the worst possible enemies. They unite with the enemy in condemning the nation—they unite with the enemy in striving to check that spirit, which should animate all our soldiers. "You are in the wrong," say they, "but still go forth to battle—still put on your armor, and fight against honor and justice!" Beautiful love of country! Great encouragement to our intelligent army, or an intelligent people! Were these men a sample of the citizens of this government, the enemies might approach even our capital itself, whilst those learned sophists were laboring to prove (for their country's benefit of course) that the enemy was in the right in assailing us, and murdering our inhabitants, and that our government was perpetrating the most damnable sin in defending a gainst aggression. We say be for your country or against her, both in word and in deed.

But we are not to conclude, because such men are found amongst us, that the American character is degraded. Such men existed in the time of the Revolution, and were pleased to call that war a "rebellion;" they existed during the last war, and they exist at the present moment. Let the circumstances under which this country may be involved in the calamity of war, be what may, the same class of people will be amongst us, to seek to degrade our government. But the alacrity with which the people, particularly of this state, have responded to the call of the government for volunteers in the present service, sufficiently evinces that there is no want of patriotism on their part. Already has Illinois reported to her commander-in-chief, over forty companies more than the number required of her. Her citizens have come forward without distinction of party, and enlisted to fight the battles of their country. The utmost willingness for the service, has prevailed throughout the entire state—a willingness which does the greatest credit to her people. May success attend them!

WAR IN HANCOCK AGAIN.—An extra from the office of the Hancock Eagle, contains the most distressing details of difficulties in that county. The Mormons have been attacked again; their property is destroyed—their bodies are mangled by the lash, and their lives threatened. Shall these outrages be permitted to continue? Shall our laws be of no avail—or shall the guilty be brought to a just punishment?

JOLIET VOLUNTEERS.—The patriotic young men who offered their services to repel a foreign foe from our territories, have been greatly disappointed in not being called into service, as they anticipated. It has been truly unfortunate for many of them, as it has thrown many of them out of employment. The held themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and there is no doubt had their services been needed, but what they would all have discharged their duties, honorably to themselves, and to their country.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Another movement was made in the Senate to-day to fix on a day for the adjournment of Congress. The great body of the whig members voted for it; but four of them voted for a postponement of the resolution till Monday next. To us it appears most extraordinary proceeding, that the democrats of Congress should vote for an adjournment until the great measures of the session have been accomplished. Least the remark of one of the senators for whom we feel a sincere respect, should be misunderstood, we beg leave to say, that we can derive no advantage which may be expected from the public printing during the rest of the session which can compensate us for the extraordinary expense that its continuation throws upon our paper. We stated, a short time since, that every month of the session involves us in an additional expense of at least \$1,500. But whatever be the amount of the tax to which it may subject us, we cheerfully encounter it, if the great reforms which have been promised by the republican party are fully and energetically carried out. Congress cannot adjourn, and leave the reform of the tariff neglected, without a serious detriment to the public welfare. Printing, then, or no printing, we insist that Congress ought not to adjourn without adjusting the tariff on revenue principles. We cheerfully submit to any personal inconvenience, and to any pecuniary sacrifice which we may incur from the prolongation of the session.

In confirmation of our own impressions, we submit to our readers the following letter which was addressed to us on Saturday last, by a very critical observer, and an accurate judge of such matters.

"As I possess some means of arriving at facts and contingencies not, perhaps, always open to you, it occurs to me that one or two suggestions as to the business of the House may not, at this moment, be without their use.

"The proposition to adjourn (lengthened from the 13th to the 20th of July) was again introduced to-day. A decided anti-tariff democrat was the mover. I call your attention to the list of yeas and nays. You will see that it embodies, with two or three exceptions, the whole whig vote; and that, combining this whig vote with doubtful men on the democratic side, (I mean doubtful with reference to the one great democratic system,) there is the power to break up Congress at any moment, so far as the action of one House is concerned. This is the whig policy. And I do not doubt that, if the resolution to adjourn should be passed by the Senate next Monday, we could, in our House, amend it by the insertion of a much earlier day.

"It is true that the House did not receive the resolution; but the same vote that rejected it on the technical point of a two-thirds vote for anything not in the regular order of business, would, you will perceive, have passed it had the question been, 'Shall this resolution pass?' for, in the latter case, a majority vote only is required, and that was got.

"That there are strenuous exertions making by the whig party to accomplish this adjournment, I have means of knowing. They are not without hopes of its accomplishment. Once fix a day for adjournment, and the parliamentary law itself provides abundant means to fight against time, and thus to stave off action on any prominent measure.

"If there is any serious intention to act upon the tariff, nothing can be more preposterous than the supposition of an adjournment on the 20th of July. The thing is impossible. I say so not less from a close calculation of time and chances than my own knowledge of the state of parties, and the hopelessness of any very peremptory application of the screws on a question where party demarcations can be traced with so little comparative certainty. In March last, when General McKay designated the first week in April as that at which the measure would be taken up, he thought me a dreamer because I designated from the first to the middle of June.

"There are always mixed motives at work in these motions for adjournment. There are some members with whom public economy and retrenchment are stamped in bold relief. Other Members, more conscious and sincere, say that, when a day is fixed, the House, knowing that it must adjourn on a certain day, will get rid of its business. In ordinary cases this is true; but the very fact of fixing a day now kills all hope for the tariff. Take my word for it. You will have a House without a quorum; you will have night sit-

tings, beginning and ending with motions to adjourn, and for calls of the House; but you will have no modification of the tariff. The only effort will be to kill time, and destroy almost all hope for a reform of the tariff.

Further From Mexico.

"El Republicano" publishes the official report of Gen. Arista to the minister of War, giving a detailed account of the 8th. Gen. Arista states the forces under his command to have been 3000 men; he also estimates the American under Gen. Taylor, at about the same number—the American artillery he states to have been larger and superior to that under his command which was only 12 pieces, and he attributes his defeat entirely to this superiority.

General Raguena makes an estimate of the number of shots fired by the American artillery, and sets them down 3000 shots, and that of Mexicans at 600 shots. General Arista reports 352 Mexicans killed and wounded in the action.

The British mail packets enter and leave Vera Cruz as heretofore, but are permitted to transport species only.

The city is assuming a warlike appearance, the streets are promenade both day and night by recruiting officers, with bands of music raising volunteers. Cries of "death to the Yankees and death to the usurpers" are echoed in every direction.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 3. In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter of the Treasury, Senator Turbe, dated the 13th, before the news of the 8th and 9th could have been received.

It sets forth the previous necessity of money for the war, and urges the duty to submit to the hardships forced upon all by the national calamities.

He tells the archbishop that the Government has appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged without exception all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its employees; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt.

He then calls for a loan of \$2,400,000, payable in twelve month instalments, commencing the 30th of June. The Archbishop is called upon to partition the loan among the various bodies of the clergy.

On the 15th the Archbishop replied, that he had summoned an ecclesiastical convention to meet that morning, before whom the matter would be laid; and that he would co-operate to the extent of his powers "in a war where were at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion."

The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in *El Republicano*, of the 31st, that the metropolitan churches could not contribute \$90,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum.

The same paper states that the collection of such sums are assigned to the other churches is utterly impracticable in the present ruinous state of the tithes and the general depreciation of ecclesiastical property.

For the Signal.

MR. EDITORS:—If you will be so kind as to permit me to make a few suggestions on Road matters, through your columns, I will agree to do so. As we all have a common interest in Roads, I will suggest the expediency of Supervisors commencing their labor as soon in the Spring as Farmers are through planting, for that is the time when the roads generally need repairing, and the Farmer can perform his labor then with the least inconvenience to himself. The ground would then be in the best condition for plowing and scraping, and it would afford for time the roads to settle, that are turned up or thrown up, before they would freeze again.

I have been informed that in addition to the two days poll-tax there is a property tax of twenty cents on every hundred dollars worth of taxable property, in the county. I do believe that in most of the road districts, the resident tax is sufficient to make the roads good, and in the thinly settled districts, the non-resident tax would be sufficient to make the main roads passable. I believe the road law, authorizes Supervisors to hire teams to do the hauling, plowing, and scraping, and to contract for materials to build bridges &c., out of the labor, or tax due their respective districts; and if further makes it their duty, to make returns to the county clerk, by the first of January annually, so that the balance of road tax could be put in the hands of the Collector, for collection.

If Supervisors will do their duties, and see that the resident tax is paid, or worked out; and if the Collector, collects the non-resident tax, the road fund would be sufficient to make most of our roads good. If Farmers, Teamsters, and all concerned in roads, will take a little interest in the matter, we will have good roads.

A FARMER.

The Argentine News of March 7th says: that our Minister, had by the authority of his government offered the mediation of the United States to settle the difficulties between the Argentine Republic, and the Independence, or Republic of Paraguay, and both parties willingly accepted it. This is certainly cheering intelligence, to see three of the American governments, mediating between each other. This is what we have most ardently desired to see—the American governments settling their own difficulties.

Be not discouraged on account of difficulties. The hill which appears steep and precipitous in the distance, becomes an easy ascent on a near approach.

The War with Mexico.

We heartily endorse the following remarks from the Washington Union of the 13th inst:

"The country knows itself to be wholly right. It knows Mexico to be totally wrong. It rejoices now to feel that the administration, from the first resolved to defend our true boundary of the Del Norte. The country will assuredly, and as with one voice, sustain the administration in that position. Having in the magnanimity of conscious strength, borne and forborne to the very last, the American people now know no maulin sympathy for that false and cruel domination—half a military despotism, and half a lawless mob—which now styles itself the republic of Mexico. A tyrant at home, and a robber abroad, that government has come to be a foe of civilization and of peace on this continent; and there is but too much reason to believe that it is, at this moment, the blind or willing tool designs vast in their scope, and nefarious in their character, which have not yet fully seen the light. Be this as it may, this reckless government has sent its armed myrmidons within our borders to pillage and to slay. It has done this deliberately—with semi-barbarian stealth—and to bloody issues; thus tith crowning a long and trying series of insults and aggressions.

"With such a foe, we must make short work. We hear much of defense. The only safe defense is attack—attack, vigorous, prompt, resistless. Through such attack we must cut our way to a speedy and permanent peace. Among the American people we firmly believe these statements need only be made, to be hailed with acclamation. We know that a prompt and resolute onset with due force will at once bring permanent peace on fair and just terms. This we want and must have, and that without delay. We know not what events a few months or weeks of delay and indecision may bring forth. But this we do know, that any indecision or delay is cruel. No war is so cruel as a feeble war. Humanity claims against it. It is always a war needlessly protected. We have a war. It is a just war. Let our vigor make it a short war!

In these views we hail with pride and pleasure the mighty vote (175 to 14) a vote full of moral power—with which the house of representatives has armed the executive authority of the country to punish the invading foe, and to reconquer peace."

From the N. O. Picayune.

Later from Mexico.

The news from Mexico, as we find it in the Gazette, has been principally anticipated. We copy two paragraphs: An English fleet of fourteen ships including three line of battle-ships, were cruising off the west coast of America.

Mr. Parrott is only about twenty days from Mazatlan—both he and Dr. Wood were allowed to pass through Mexico without molestation.

We regret that we received no papers by this arrival. We refer our readers to the following letter from our correspondent at Pensacola for some items of interest:

U. S. NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, June 5, 1841.

Gentlemen:—The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi arrived off this yard last evening, in five days from Vera Cruz. She brought as passengers Mr. Dimond, our Consul at Vera Cruz, Mr. Parrott, our Consul at Mazatlan, and Dr. Wood, of the Navy. Dr. Wood is bearer of despatches from the Pacific Squadron to our Government. He left the city of Mexico on the 27th ult., and Vera Cruz on the 30th.

Dr. Wood reports that all the department on the Pacific coast of Mexico had declared against Parades.

The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May was well known in the city of Mexico, and the occupation of Matamoros by the American troops was anticipated, as a matter of course, among all the intelligent part of the population. The two battles are represented to have been but trifling affairs, and each undecisive at that—amounting to no more than a drawn game.

Gen. Paredes was expected to be soon on his march for the Rio Grande, at the head of 10,000 troops. Some, however, believed that the troops he was endeavoring to raise were intended only to save his crown, or rather to defend his own position as President.

Gen. Bravo, in command at Vera Cruz, was hourly expected to come out against Paredes. The Vera Cruzanos say they will have the Bravo as President. The U. S. Frigate Constitution and the U. S. sloop of war Levant, which have been attached to the Pacific Squadron, are on their way to the United States. This is to be much regretted at the present crisis, considering the strength of the British fleet. It was generally believed, and publicly declared, that as soon as hostilities commenced between the United States and Mexico, the English would land and take possession of all the most important places in the name of their government.

STILL LATER.

"We have been gratified by an interview with Mr. Dimond, our former consul at Vera Cruz, who sailed from that city in the U. S. steam ship Mississippi, on the 30th ult. Mr. Dimond informs us that Santa Anna's arrival was daily expected by many persons in Vera Cruz, and that the country was ripe for his reception. A plan of a new revolution had been published, based upon the Constitution of 1827, upon which it was supposed the Federal and the Santa Anna parties would unite.

The Federalists were unable to make head against the Government by them-

selves; but when joined by Santa Anna's adherents, the success of the two combined could scarcely be doubted. In this plan the Texas question was slurred over—nothing being said about it. Mr. Dimond thought it quite probable that Santa Anna and Almonte would arrive at Vera Cruz by the next steamer from Havana—this, however, was doubted by some well-informed parties."

The Castle of San Juan de Ullon is represented to be in the highest state of preparation. A water battery has been erected in connection with the old fort, and they mount between them two hundred guns of the largest calibre. It appears to be well understood, however, in our naval service, that the strength of the Castle by no means ensures the safety of the city of Vera Cruz. Whenever our Government may determine upon an attack upon that city, we shall look for its reduction with as much confidence as we did upon that of Matamoros, and at no very severe cost.

Seventieth Anniversary of American Independence.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held at the Channabon House, in Channabon, on Saturday Evening, June 13th, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of Independence.

On motion, George Tryon Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph N. Fryer appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved that the Day should be celebrated at this place, a Public Dinner, and an Oration be delivered, and other exercises appropriate to the occasion.

On motion Resolved, that a committee of twelve be appointed to make suitable arrangements on the foregoing resolution.

The Chairman appointed said committee, who after consultation—appointed JACOB B. SCHREIBERHOFF, marshal of the day, and selected ROBERT STICKNEY Esq., to deliver the Oration—Dr. IRA KNAPP, as reader of the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. SAMUEL JEWETT as Chaplain.

The citizens of the adjoining Townships, and Villages, are respectfully invited to join in celebrating the birth day of our country's Freedom.

On motion, Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the Chairman, and Secretary, and published in the Joliet Signal.

GEORGE TRYON, Ch'n.

JOSEPH N. FRYER, Sec'y.

Army of Occupation.

We understand that the next demonstration of Gen. Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey. This city is about 90 leagues from Matamoros, and is approached by a difficult road running through an arid ill-watered country. It is the principal city of the province of New Leon, and commands the entrance of the table lands, or the interior of Mexico, through the passes of the Sierra Madre.

To make the operations of the army upon Monterey more secure, not absolutely certain, Gen. Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles, by water, above Matamoros. To do this securely, it is necessary for him to have transports of a draft suitable to the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of his operations upon Monterey, and this place must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of sustaining a siege.

It was the design of General Taylor, as we learn, to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo, has compelled him to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated upon the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior, and from Camargo to Monterey is about 40 leagues, or 120 miles. The country lying between the town and Monterey is more fertile than that between Matamoros and Monterey—consequently it is altogether better for the army to proceed from Camargo upon Monterey than from Matamoros.

With a view to expediting the march of the army, Capt. Saunders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defenses he has constructed about Point Isabel, has been despatched to this city to procure the necessary transports.

He is now in the city of New Orleans, but will proceed up the river immediately to supply the deficiency in transports. From the mouth of the Rio Grande to Matamoros vessels drawing four feet water can run without obstruction; above that point up to Camargo, there are not more than three feet water in many places. Steamers of the proper draft can scarcely be got in sufficient numbers here to answer the purposes of an invading army, and therefore Capt. Saunders will go west to find them.

Before reaching Camargo, the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoros and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any defence will be made of such villages.

Gen. Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is believed, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand, if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side of the Sierra Madre will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. &c. This calculation is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the Missouri river upon the northern provinces. If this be done, the whole for North Mexico will be in our possession. Such a disposition of the forces of the United States would

end the war at once. But if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of south Mexico, and the grains of the capital would, speaking in a military sense, be in the possession of Gen. Taylor.

The letter appended hereto formed our correspondent at Fort Brown, brings down our intelligence from Rio Grande to the last date. A postscript dated the 27th ult. announces the arrival that day of Gen. Worth. Gen. Smith with the advance of the volunteers arrived on the 24th, and the volunteers were reaching Matamoros every day. The general impression in the camp appeared to be that nothing would be done for a week or ten days, unless instructions should be received from Washington.

MURDER.—A most shocking, and unprovoked murder, was committed on the Au Sable in Grundy Co., on the 21st inst.; as near as we can learn, the circumstances are as follows:—A man by the name of James Dillmore, had been out on that evening till a late hour, and when he returned, found that the victim Peter Tresler, had taken some of the clothes from his bed, and laid down on them on the floor. Dillmore attempted to take them from him, when a scuffle took place, in which Tresler was stabbed in the neck, and expired instantly. Dillmore has been arrested, and confined, to await his trial.

The St. Louis Reveille announces the death, of SHADRACH PRYNN JR., Editor of Missouri Reporter. He died at his residence in that city, on the 16th inst., after short illness.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The only link now wanting in the great chain of electric telegraph between Wilmington and Boston, is the distance from Bridgeport to New Haven. When this giant scheme is completed it will make the Union a whispering gallery and re-echo thoughts with instantaneous speed from its one extreme to another. If the government intend to carry the war into Mexico there should not be a single day's delay in completing the chain through to New Orleans. It could be effected in one month and then we should be with two or three days of the seat of war.

CHICAGO VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Peoria Democratic Press, that one company of the Chicago Volunteers, came to that place on the 10th inst., on the Lehigh. After the boat landed, they paraded through the city; and being put through their different exercises, in which they acquitted themselves, with much honor, they were escorted back to the boat by the Peoria company.

It is stated that one of their number to convince them of his bravery, jumped over-board and drowned himself, the evening after they landed.

ANOTHER MACHINE FOR WAR.—It is stated by a correspondent of the N. Y. Express, that a young man of that city has invented a machine which is called "The Leviathan;" for the purpose of destroying vessels in time of war. It moves at the rate of ten or twelve miles per hour, below the surface of the water. Not a ripple is seen as it moves along. Its construction is cheap, and it requires but few men to manage it; and as they are perfectly safe, they might do great execution in the course of a day.

Rifle Company.

The meeting for forming a Rifle Company, met at the Court House on Saturday 20th inst pursuant to notice.

Maj. Cook was called to the chair and S. W. Stone, was appointed secretary. On motion of F. C. Brown, was resolved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and By Laws, for said Company.

On motion Maj. Cook, Col. F. A. McIntosh, N. D. Elwood and F. C. Brown were appointed said Committee.

On motion N. D. Elwood, was resolved that the committee be instructed to recommend a suitable uniform for the company.

On motion, it was resolved that the company meet again at the same place on Saturday next, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing their officers.

On motion it was resolved that the Joliet Harmonic Society be requested to tender their services on that occasion.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Joliet Signal.

On motion, it was resolved that the meeting adjourn. R. G. COOK, Ch'n.

S. W. STONE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the Carpenter work of the ceiling, the Gallery, & the Sanctuary of the Roman Catholic Church in this place, together with the plastering of the same will be let by contract, to the lowest, and most responsible bidder.

Proposals will be received, during this and the following week.

The plan of the work may be seen at the Church.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of two chimneys, which will be done by excavating the walls, so as to admit a flue being made, and faced with brick.

JOHN INGOLDSBY.